

MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath (MRTSwath) Release Notes
Version 1.0
January 2004
USGS EROS Data Center

Capabilities

1. MODIS Data Products

The MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath allows the user to reproject swath (DAAC and direct broadcast Level-1 and Level-2) MODIS data products. Support for gridded land products has been implemented in the MODIS Reprojection Tool (MRT).

2. Map Projections

The MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath allows the user to reproject to the following map projections:

- * Albers Equal Area
- * Equirectangular
- * Geographic
- * Hammer
- * Integerized Sinusoidal
- * Interrupted Goode Homolosine
- * Lambert Azimuthal
- * Lambert Conformal Conic
- * Mercator
- * Mollweide
- * Polar Stereographic
- * Sinusoidal
- * Transverse Mercator
- * Universal Transverse Mercator

3. ISIN-Enhanced GCTP

As part of this software, the Generalized Cartographic Transformation Package (GCTP) has been modified to incorporate the new Integerized Sinusoidal Projection.

4. Spectral Subsetting

Any subset of the input HDF-EOS Scientific Data Sets (SDSs) may be selected for reprojection. The default is to reproject all input SDSs. NOTE: The MRTSwath will only process SDSs of the nominal MODIS scan size. If other SDSs are specified, the MRTSwath will output an error message for that SDS, but will continue on to process any other specified SDSs.

5. Spatial Subsetting

Two corners (upper left and lower right) of a rectangle in input/output space may be specified. These corners may be given as coordinates in input latitude and longitude, input line/sample pairs, or output projection coordinates. If specifying line/sample pairs specify using a zero-based coordinate system where the upper left corner is (0, 0). When specifying input lat/long or input line/sample, the other two rectangle corners (upper right and lower left) are computed automatically in input space. Then all four corners are reprojected into output space, using the specified map projection. Finally, a minimum-bounding rectangle is computed that contains the four reprojected points, in output space. All points inside this rectangle in output space are mapped back into input space for

reprojection. The default is to reproject the entire input image, using the bounding rectangular coordinates from the global attributes metadata.

When specifying output projection coordinates, these coordinates must be specified in the same units as is used for the projection (degrees for geographic and meters for all other projections). The upper right and lower left corners are computed from the specified upper left and lower right corners to create a rectangle in output space. Using these coordinates in output space, the corners are mapped back into input space to determine the spatial subset corners in input space. The output image corner coordinates should match the user-specified output spatial subset corners. If not already, the lower right corner may need to be adjusted slightly so that it is an integral number of lines and samples, based on the output pixel size.

6. Resampling

Resampling may be nearest neighbor, bilinear, or cubic convolution.

7. Datum Conversions

Datum conversions are not supported in the MRTSwath application.

8. Output Pixel Size

An output pixel size may be specified, one for each SDS. If only one pixel size is specified, then it will be used for all SDSs. The default is to use the same input and output pixel sizes for corresponding input and output SDSs. For output to the Geographic projections, the pixel size must be specified in decimal degrees. For output to all other projections, the pixel size must be specified in meters.

9. Data Types

The MRTSwath supports character data and 8-bit and 16-bit integer data (both signed and unsigned). If not specified, the default output data type is the same as the input data type for each corresponding SDS.

10. File Formats

MODIS swath HDF-EOS files are supported on input. HDF-EOS, GeoTIFF, and raw binary files are supported on output.

12. Platforms

The MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath is highly portable software. It currently runs on four different platforms:

- * Windows
- * Linux
- * Sun/Solaris
- * SGI/Irix

(See Caveats below.)

13. Interfaces

The MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath may be invoked from a powerful command-line interface. A GUI version of MRTSwath is being developed and will be available at a later date. The scriptable command-line interface, with its variety of command-line options, is likely to be the method of choice for reprojecting large numbers of files.

History

Version 1.0

1. First public release.
2. Installation scripts provided.

Caveats

1. MODIS gridded data (Level-2G, Level-3, and Level-4) is not supported. Only Level-1 and Level-2 swath HDF-EOS products are supported.
2. The output GeoTiff products follow the GeoTiff standard that has been in use at the USGS EROS Data Center. ENVI supports the output GeoTiff products from the MRTSwath, but we have been informed that other software does not always support ingesting our GeoTiff products.

Installation

To obtain the MRTSwath software, download the appropriate installation files for your specific platform from the USGS EROS Data Center MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath web site (<http://lpdaac.usgs.gov/landdaac/tools/mrtswath/index.asp>). The installation files include a zip archive containing the MRTSwath software, an installation script, and an executable file named unzip. Unzip and zip are freeware packages available from GNU. For more information, or to obtain the zip/unzip software, see the GNU Web site at <http://www.gnu.org/software/software.html>. (On the Windows platform, there will be several other executable files that also need to be downloaded.) If using the automatic installation, the MRTSwath_<platform>.zip file should not be unzipped, since the installation script will handle the unzip.

Once you have obtained the MODIS Reprojection Tool Swath software, it needs to be installed on your system. You can install the MRTSwath software with either an automatic installation process or a manual installation process. The automatic installation process is recommended for most users. Instructions for both methods are outlined below.

Correct installation requires that the zip archive be unpacked into an appropriate directory on your system. This process will create an MRTSwath directory containing several subdirectories (bin, data, doc, include, src). Once the software has been unpacked, the MRTSwath bin directory needs to be added to your path, and an environment variable named MRTDATADIR needs to be set to the MRTSwath data directory.

For automatic installation, you must be able to supply the complete pathname of the directory in which you want to install the MRTSwath. This pathname is not necessary if you want to install the MRTSwath in an MRTSwath subdirectory in the current directory (the default).

Once you have this information, you can run the install script. Make sure you are in the directory containing the installation files (the zip archive, the unzip program, and the install script) that you have downloaded from the EDC web site. On UNIX systems, type ./install. On Windows, just type install. Follow the installation instructions carefully. The installation program will automatically unzip the zip archive into the MRTSwath directory, and will prompt you for the information needed to set up your path and environment variables correctly.

Note that full pathnames must be provided for all directories. Wildcards (?,*) and relative pathnames will be accepted, but the MRTSwath software may not be set up correctly. The MRTSwath will not run correctly if the installation uses directory names that include blank spaces, including Windows platforms.